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Turkey

Sugar Annual

Turkey Sugar Annual 2010

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Report Highlights:

Turkey's sugar beet production for MY 2010 is estimated at 16.0 MMT, above previous estimates due to favorable weather conditions. Consequently MY 2010 total centrifugal sugar production increased to 2.26 MMT. Sugar beet production in MY 2011 is forecast to decrease to 14.0 MMT. Sugar output in MY 2011 is forecast to reach 2.0 MMT. The Sugar Law remains a challenge for producers of both sugar and starch-based sweeteners. 2009 bid results for the privatization of Portfolio C sugar factories have been cancelled by the Council of State and privatization has been once more put on hold.

Executive Summary:

Turkey's sugar beet production for MY 2010 is estimated at 16.0 MMT and the harvested area was 340,000 hectares. This was a substantial increase from the year before due to favorable weather conditions. Post estimates that the total sugar beet production for MY 2011 will decrease 14.0 MMT due to lowered quotas. Total centrifugal sugar production for MY 2009 was 2.1 MMT, but is forecast to reach 2.26 MMT in MY 2010 due to high sugar beet crop. 2009 bid results for the privatization of the Portfolio C sugar factories have been cancelled by the Council of State and privatization has been once more put on hold.

Commodities:

Sugar Beets
Sugar Cane for Centrifugal
Sugar, Centrifugal

Production:

Sugar beet production in Turkey is a politically charged issue. When it comes to sugar policy social considerations dominate the decision making process. For example, state-owned sugar refineries were purposely opened in places with high unemployment rates, and government-supported procurement prices are used to protect the industry.

Under the Sugar Law, up until MY 2009, there has been a production quota of 2,342,000 MT. This is known as the A production quota, which is determined annually by the Sugar Board according to local sugar consumption. There is also a B quota which is a small amount produced as a margin. Finally there is also C quota sugar, which cannot be marketed domestically. C quota sugar is sold at world prices and is only for utilization in products which will be exported. In MY 2009 the A quota rose for the first time since 2003 to 2,400,000 MT. It was further increased to 2,438,000 MT for MY 2010. Due to high yields and excess supply in MY 2010, it has been decreased to 2,200,000 MT for MY 2011. The starch-based sweetener (SBS) quota for MY 2010 and MY 2011 accordingly are 271,000 MT and 244,000MT.

It is forecast that in MY 2010, farmers contracted by the state-owned refineries and private factories (excluding PANKOBIRLIK) will produce approximately 9.6 MMT of sugar beets on 215,000 hectares. PANKOBIRLIK is expected to produce approximately 6.4 MMT of sugar beets on 125,000 hectares. The MY 2010 advance sugar beet price was announced as YTL 115 /MT. However this price announcement was made before high yield expectations of MY 2010 and reduced MY 2011 quotas.

There are 33 sugar beet refineries in Turkey and five starch based sugar (SBS) producers. The state-owned Turkish Sugar Corporation (TSC) owns 25 of the sugar beet refineries. The Ministry of Industry and Trade oversees TSC. Total centrifugal sugar production is projected to be 2.26 MMT in MY 2010. Of this total, the 25 state-owned refineries are projected to produce 1.3 MMT and the 8 private refineries are projected to produce 0.96 MMT.

In response to pressure from the IMF and EU, the government has been trying to make the sector more market-oriented without attracting negative attention from the media and opposition parties. The government already privatized three government-owned sugar refineries (Kutahya, Adapazari and Aksaray) and three others (Ilgin, Bor, Eregli) were turned over to the Privatization Administration, but their privatization was cancelled in November 2006. In December 2007 the remaining government refineries were transferred to the Privatization Administration. In 2008, Portfolio A companies (factories in the Eastern part of Turkey) were put up for auction to the private sector. However there were no bids submitted on any of the companies by the November 2008 deadline. Industry sources suggest that these low-capacity factories are too inefficient to generate private sector interest.

The industry expects the sugar sector in Turkey to become more efficient once privatization is completed. Currently, sugar prices in Turkey are far above world prices because of government protection and the outdated technology in the state-owned plants. The Turkish government also plans to bring its sugar policies more in line with the new sugar policies of the EU, which foresees a 36 percent drop in sugar beet procurement prices in the next few years.

Annual per capita sugar and sweetener consumption is estimated to be around 38 kilograms, taking into account the smuggled sugar and unregistered SBS production.

Currently the price of sugar in Turkey is YTL 1.9656/kg, which is the same as the final price of 2009 and includes an eight percent tax. The price had been YTL 1.696/kg from 2004 to 2007. It increased to YTL 1.868/kg in MY 2008.

Production: Sugar beets

The Sugar Board’s 2008 official count of sugar-beet-producing farms is 209,000. This is a radical decrease from 459,571 farms in 2003. Unfortunately, both figures are distorted –and in different directions. Previously in order to take advantage of advance payments, farmers registered multiple family members as individual producers, which inflated the farm numbers. More recently, before making advance payments, beet procurement firms have demanded “farmers’ documents,” which are issued by agricultural chambers for an annual fee. Consequently producers pool production to avoid these fees, artificially deflating the number of farms. Post believes that there are approximately 350,000 farms growing sugar beets in Turkey.

Sugar beet production is calculated in three different ways: the quantity of sugar beets delivered to the refineries by the farmers; the amount accepted by the refineries; and the amount processed in the refineries. In this report sugar beet production is based on the final amount that is processed in the refineries. In MY 2009, sugar beet production was 14.8 MMT on 320,000 hectares of harvested land. In MY 2010 with favorable weather conditions and precipitation post expects 16.0 MMT of sugar beet production on 340,000 hectares of harvested land. Post expects MY 2011 area planted to decrease to 330,000 HA due to decreased production quotas for MY 2011, anticipation of low procurement prices, and privatization efforts.

According to the sugar beet producers’ cooperative PANKOBIRLIK, in the past 5 years sugar beet yields in Turkey (based on processed sugar beets) have varied between 38 and 52 MT per hectare depending on the region and weather conditions. However in Konya yields are between 55 and 60 MT per hectare. This is due to the machinery, irrigation, and know-how of PANKOBIRLIK, combined with a favorable climate. Given favorable weather conditions post expects yields approximately 47 MT per hectare in near future.

Sugar beets are generally grown in three or four-year rotations with cereals, pulses, fodder crops and sunflowers. Beet production is usually coordinated among farmers of the same village. All the fields in the village are divided into four groups and a different group is planted every year. Planting begins as early as February and continues through May. Harvest is from late July to November.

Sugar beets are produced throughout Turkey, and as required by the Sugar Law, they are sold under contract to refineries. Every year, the Sugar Board allocates a production quota for each sugar-producing company, depending on their performance during the previous three years. Following the production quota announcements, the refineries sign contracts with the farmers for the amount of sugar beets to be procured and the procurement price. The price set forth in these contracts can either be an “advance” price, which may be subject to change, or it can be a “final” price. The Sugar Law mandates that sugar beet procurement prices be set annually by each refinery individually through negotiation with the famers in their region.

The MY 2007 advance price was announced as YTL 95 /MT and the final price is announced at YTL 103/MT. The MY 2008 advance price was announced as YTL 101 /MT and the final price is announced at YTL 108/MT. The MY 2009 advanced priced is also announced at YTL 108/MT and final Price was announced at YTL 115/MT. MY 2010 advanced priced is announced at YTL 115/MT. Sugar beet procurement prices are for 16 percent polar sugar content, so the actual price may increase or decrease depending on the sugar content of the beet crop.

The MY 2007 decrease was an attempt to bring Turkey’s policy in line with the new policies of the EU, which are expected to cause a 36 percent drop in sugar beet procurement prices in the EU in the upcoming years. However, due to economic slowdown and public pressure, post does not expect any radical price decrease in the near future.

Farmers contracting with the TSC are obliged to use TSC-supplied seeds. Although they are free to purchase fertilizer from any source, they generally prefer to use TSC fertilizers because payments are not due until after harvest. TSC and PANKOBIRLIK also sometimes provide harvesting equipment or harvest services. Farmers are responsible for other costs including land, labor, irrigation, and transportation.

Production Centrifugal Sugar

There are 33 sugar beet refineries and five starch based sweetener producers in Turkey. The state-owned Turkish Sugar Corporation (TSC) owns 25 of the sugar beet refineries. TSC acts under the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Three TSC refineries are currently under the control of the Privatization Committee. PANKOBIRLIK, a cooperative, owns more than 88 percent of five private sugar refineries; Amasya, Konya, Kayseri, Cumra and Bogazliyan. It also has some shares in the Adapazari and Kutahya refineries. MB Sugar, located in Aksaray, is the only private refinery that PANKOBIRLIK does not own a share in. Although TSC refineries function as different plants of the same company, PANKOBIRLIK refineries function independently from each other and they are supervised by individual executive boards.

Quotas

Turkey Sugar Production Quotas (MT)	MY 2009	MY 2010	MY 2011
A Quota	2,400,00	2,438,000	2,200,000
B Quota	120,000	122,000	88,000
SBS Quota (initial)	266,700	271,000	244,000

Turkey's centrifugal sugar production is limited by quotas. Turkey first implemented a production quota system in MY 2003 and under this system the Sugar Board sets the quota. Between MY 2003 and MY 2008, the annual production quota was 2,342,000 MT. In MY 2009 the total production quota rose slightly to 2,400,000 MT. This was the first increase since the production quota system began. Another slight increase in MY 2010 increased the quota to 2,438,000 MT. Due to favorable weather conditions and expected high yields, Sugar Board increased its MY 2010 production estimate by %7.5 and reduced the MY 2011 quotas by 6.3%.

In the past, 10 percent of the total production quota was reserved for the starch-based sugar (SBS) producing industry. For MY 2010, this portion of the quota has been increased to 271,000 MT.

Turkey's estimated sugar beet production for MY 2009 was 14.8 MMT and the harvested area was 320,000 hectares. Total centrifugal sugar production for MY 2009 was 2.1 MMT. Assuming continued favorable weather conditions and precipitation, post forecasts that total sugar beet production for MY 2010 will be 16.0 MMT and centrifugal sugar production will be 2.26 MMT. MY 2010 export estimate is 40,000 MT.

Consumption:

Industry sources agree that total sugar consumption in Turkey is around 2.7 MMT per year, well above the amount of sugar produced according to official quotas. Therefore, in order to meet domestic demand, out-of-quota sugar is typically sourced illegally.

A huge quantity of sugar is smuggled into Turkey across the southern border. Although the industry does not agree on the volume of this trade, it is estimated that every year around 200,000 MT of sugar enters Turkey "together with a passenger" and another 100,000 MT are smuggled though other means. According to Turkish law, the maximum amount of sugar a passenger can bring to Turkey is 75 kg. However, some "passengers" cross the border several times a day and bring in 75 kg of sugar each time. In addition to this enormous border trade, there is also smuggling.

Another problem is the illegal sale of C quota sugar in the domestic market. This sugar is priced close to world prices and is supposed to be used in exported products only. Some companies were caught selling it for use in products for the domestic market and were penalized by the Sugar Board. The Sugar Board also penalized some SBS producing companies for selling SBS that is not invoiced or under invoiced.

Of the 2.7 MMT of annual sugar and sweetener consumption, SBS accounts for approximately 350,000 MT, unregistered and smuggled sugar accounts for around 300,000 MT, and beet sugar accounts for the remainder.

Prices

As per the Sugar Law, TSC and PANKOBIRLIK have been setting prices for processed sugar independently since the beginning of MY 2003. The following table provides the prices paid by TSC (8 percent value-added tax included) between 2004 and 2009.

Price Paid by TSC for Sugar 2004-2010

Price Paid by Turkish Sugar Corporation 2004-2010					
Type of Sugar	2004-2007 Final (YTL/Kg)	2008 Final (YTL/Kg)	2009 Initial (YTL/Kg)	2009 Final (YTL/Kg)	2010 Initial (YTL/Kg)
Crystal Sugar: In 50 kilogram bags	1.696	1.868	1.868	1.9656	1.9656
Cube Sugar: In 50 kilogram bags	1.841	2.322	2.322	2.4408	2.4408

(As of April 05, 2010, USD 1.00 is approximately YTL 1.51)

Prices were fairly stable from 2004 to 2007 and increased 10 percent by the end of 2008. Currently 2010 price remains at 2009 level which is YTL 1965 /MT (approximately USD 1,310 /MT). Due to the privatization of TSC and increased competition in the market, industry sources expect prices to decrease to YTL 1060 /MT (approximately USD 700 /MT) after the completion of privatization

Both TSC and the private companies have been selling sugar at discounted prices and/or deferred payments since 2005. Depending on market conditions and the particular refineries, TSC refineries are providing discounts of from six to twenty percent for cash payments and eight to twelve month deferred payments.

Starch-Based Sweeteners (SBS)

There are five factories in Turkey producing starch-based sweeteners (SBS) under quota; they have a total capacity of around 932,000 MT. Two of these factories are one hundred percent owned by foreign companies; two are one hundred percent owned by domestic companies and one is a joint venture.

The Sugar Law allows the Council of Ministers (COM) to increase or decrease the SBS production quota by 50 percent regardless of the quota allocated to the sugar beet industry. Since the beginning of the quota system, the COM had increased the SBS quota every year.

In MY 2010, "A" quota has been increased to 2,438,000 MT. In effect the SBS quota was increased to 271,000 MT. The Council of Ministers (COM) increased the SBS quota further by 25 percent.

With this slight increase SBS producers are utilizing only about 30% of their capacity. Industry sources estimate market demand at 600,000 MT per year. Many analysts believe that keeping the quota at such low levels does not protect the sugar beet farmer but instead promotes sugar smuggling.

Turkey: Starch-based Sweetener Quota			
	MY 2008	**MY 2009**	**MY 2010**
Initial SBS Quota (MT)	234,100	266,700	271,000
Council Of Ministers Increase (%)	50%	35%	25%
Final SBS Quota (MT)	351,000	360,045	338,000

Ethanol and Molasses

Sugar beet producer cooperatives are trying to find new uses for beets. One of the areas that they are interested in is bio-ethanol production. The Konya Sugar Company of PANKOBIRLIK built an ethanol plant in Cumra. This is the first and only ethanol factory using sugar beets as a raw material in Turkey. Konya Sugar commented that an ethanol plant to them is an example of corporate responsibly and it expects to be seen as an example for promoting green fuels. Ethanol production in this plant started at the end of 2007. The plant has the capacity to process 800,000 MT of sugar beets annually, producing 80,000 m3 of ethanol.

Turkish molasses production is estimated to use around four percent of the total beet production. In MY 2010 it is estimated that about 640,000 MT of molasses will be produced. This molasses is used in animal feed and in the production of alcohol and yeast. A small quantity is also being sold to neighboring countries. The price of molasses varies from USD 150 to USD 200 per MT, depending upon where it is produced and sold.

Trade:

The average sugar production cost in Turkey is well above world prices. Because there are no export subsidies, consequently Turkey's sugar exports are negligible. Manufacturing companies that use sugar in their exported products, however, are eligible to buy "C" quota sugar at world prices. The current "C" quota selling price is US $594/MT; while the current "A" quota sugar selling price is YTL 1,965, approximately US $1,310/MT. These exporters can also import sugar for inward processing and do not pay any duty on the amount of sugar used in their exported products.

Previously, the Sugar Board penalized companies for exploiting the "C" quota sugar used in their locally marketed products and amended the regulations on the usage of "C" quota sugar. The legislation which entered into force on December 21, 2006, states that companies can only buy "C" quota sugar after they present export documents to the Sugar Board. In practice, exporting companies now get reimbursed after the actual export. Moreover, with this new legislation, fruit juice exporting companies will no longer be able to use "C" quota sugar. This industry generally uses starch-based sweetener rather than beet sugar for nectar production; this decision, however, is harmful because beet sugar is preferred in the production of nectar. In addition, with the new law, sales to Free Trade Zones are not accepted as exports.

The tariff rate on sugar imports remained at 135 percent on the CIF value in 2010. Turkey has a trade agreement with Bosnia Herzegovina which allows for duty free imports of sugar. The import duties on products containing sugar like candies, biscuits, and chocolates are high and can vary between 8.3 percent and 15.4 percent, plus an additional tax called "agricultural contribution" that can go as high as 300 Euro (about US $400) per one hundred kilograms depending upon the starch/glucose ratio and milk fat percentage. This is adopted directly from the EU system.

In CY 2007 tariff rate for chemically pure sucrose increased from 0 to 135 percent. The import of this product was very insignificant before the tariff rate change.

Export Trade Matrix

Turkey: Sugar, Centrifugal (Metric Tons)			
Time Period	**September - August**		**September - December**
Exports for:	**MY 2009**		**MY 2010**
U.S.	27	**U.S.**	6
Others		**Others**	
Azerbaijan	3638	**Azerbaijan**	2190
Palestine	393	**Iraq**	111
Turk. Rep. of N. Cyprus	366	**Turk. Rep. of N. Cyprus**	102
Lebanon	130	**Lebanon**	15
Iraq	74	**Australia**	12
Total for Others	4601		2430
Others not Listed	333		90
Grand Total	4961		2526

Import Trade Matrix

Turkey: Sugar, Centrifugal (Metric Tons)			
Time Period	**September - August**		**September - December**
Imports for:	**MY 2009**		**MY 2010**
U.S.	12	**U.S.**	0
Others		**Others**	
United Kingdom	3587	**United Kingdom**	1362
Germany	140	**Germany**	101
France	129	**United Arab Emirates**	50
United Arab Emirates	55	**France**	40
Ireland	15	**Italy**	1
Total for Others	3926		1554
Others not Listed	108		0
Grand Total	4046		1554

Stocks:

There are no official data on stocks, and industry estimates vary greatly. Post estimates MY 2010 beginning stocks at 505,000 MT and ending stocks at 730,000 MT. The high price of beet sugar, the routine starch based sugar quota increases, the unregistered sales of local starch based sugar production, and smuggling from bordering countries all hamper efforts to reduce sugar stocks.

Policy:

Production Policy

The Sugar Law of 2001 formed a Sugar Board which operates under the Ministry of Industry and Trade. The Sugar Board has seven members: four government officials and one representative each from TSC, PANKOBIRLIK, and the starch-based sweeteners sector. The representatives from PANKOBIRLIK and SBS sector which are sent to the board are from the companies with the highest production. The main responsibility of the Board is to distribute production quotas to all the sugar-and sweetener-producing companies based on their performance over the previous three years. For newly established refineries, the quota is determined by their reported capacity.

Distribution of the production quotas creates problems from time to time for both sugar and SBS producers. There is significant opposition to the system by PANKOBIRLIK refineries that are not represented on the Board. They argue that their production capacities are deliberately misinterpreted in favor of the refineries represented in the Board.

There have been several attempts to change the Sugar Law but so far all have failed. There has been speculation in the media that the Ministry of Industry intends to draft a new Sugar Law giving the Council of Ministers, rather than the Sugar Board, the authority to determine production quotas. The Ministry has denied these rumors.

A lawsuit that was opened in 2005 against the reappointment of the Sugar Board concluded in November 2008. The Constitutional Court’s ruling nullified the Council of Ministers’ right to authorize the Sugar Board’s powers. Industry sources noted that the Sugar Board’s existence is closely linked with completion of privatization efforts and that its authority will be extended until the conclusion of privatization of government-owned sugar factories regardless of this or other court rulings.

Privatization

Between 2004 and 2005 the Turkish government successfully privatized three government-owned sugar refineries; Kutahya, Adapazari and Aksaray. The government-run Turkish Sugar Corporation (TSC) still operates 25 refineries of which 3 (Ilgin, Bor, Eregli) have been previously turned over to the Privatization Administration. The privatization of these refineries was postponed in May 2006, then again in June 2006, and finally cancelled in November 2006.

In December 2007 privatization efforts restarted and all the remaining government refineries were transferred to the Privatization Administration. However, privatization efforts were halted again in August 2008 when the Council of State Administrative Litigation Office stopped the progress of the Privatization Administrations efforts to privatize three sugar refineries (Ilgin, Bor, Eregli). The Council of State’s reason was that in principle privatization efforts were to be carried out in factory portfolios. The Council of State declared that the Privatization Administration tried to privatize Ankara Sugar Factory on its own, which damaged the privatization strategy thus halting the process. In 2008 the Privatization Administration released a list of factory portfolios (see below).

List of Sugar Factory Portfolios for Privatization:
Portfolio A: Kars, Erciş, Ağrı, Muş and Erzurum
Portfolio B: Elazığ, Malatya, Erzincan and Elbistan
Portfolio C: Kastamonu, Kırşehir, Turhal, Yozgat, Çorum and Çarşamba
Portfolio D: Bor, Ereğli and Ilgın

Portfolio E: Uşak, Alpullu, Burdur and Afyon
Portfolio F: Eskişehir and Ankara

Map of Turkey Showing Boundaries of Provinces

The privatization efforts included the condition that "future owners of the factories should procure beets from domestic sources for the next five years". The bidding for the Portfolio A factories (i.e. in the Eastern part of Turkey) did not get any bids in the allotted period which ended in November 2008. Industry sources suggest that these low-capacity factories are too inefficient to generate private sector interest.

A new round of privatization was announced in September 2009 for portfolio C companies. The allotted bidding period ended in November 2009. Although there was interest and a clear winner in the bidding, Council Of state (Danistay) cancelled the results of the bid and put privatization on hold. The Privatization Administration's original aim in 2009 was completing privatization within 24 months. However lack of interest in Portfolio A companies and the cancelation of Portfolio C bidding by Council of State, show that the process will take longer then expected.

TSC factories are widely known to be plagued with production inefficiencies and old technology. One of the main arguments of the anti-privatization opinion leaders is that once these plants are privatized, only a few profitable refineries will survive and the rest will be shut down, causing a spike in unemployment. The immediate future of these factories and their production capacity is uncertain. After the transfer to the Privatization Administration there were massive layoffs. In December 2007, 650 people (20 percent of the white-collar work force of these companies) were laid off. According to industry sources the laid-off group constituted the majority of TSC's most knowledgeable staff. Until privatization is finished these factories will have to operate with a reduced workforce or sugar beets will have to be redistributed to the more efficient factories. Post expects the Turkish sugar sector to become more cost effective and competitive once the sugar plants are privatized. Currently, the sugar prices in Turkey are far from world prices because of government protection and the use of old technology in the state-owned plants.

Marketing:

The TSC and private producers, wholesalers, and retailers handle the marketing of sugar. All SBS producers and distributors are private.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Sugar Beet PSD Table

Sugar Beets Turkey	2009		2010				2011			
	2008/2009		2009/2010				2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Sep 2008		Market Year Begin: Sep 2009				Market Year Begin: Sep 2010			
	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	
Area Planted	350	350	350		350	350			330	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	350	320	320		325	340			300	(1000 HA)
Production	15,000	14,800	14,800		15,000	16,000			14,000	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	15,000	14,800	14,800		15,000	16,000			14,000	(1000 MT)
Utilization for Sugar	15,000	14,800	14,800		15,000	16,000			14,000	(1000 MT)
Utilizatn for Alcohol	0	0	0		0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	15,000	14,800	14,800		15,000	16,000			14,000	(1000 MT)

Centrifugal Sugar PSD Table

Sugar, Centrifugal Turkey	2009			2010			2011			
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011			
	Market Year Begin: Sep 2008			Market Year Begin: Sep 2009			Market Year Begin: Sep 2010			
	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	USDA Official Data		New Post Data	
Beginning Stocks	405	405	405	505	505	505			730	(1000 MT)
Beet Sugar Production	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,260			2,000	(1000 MT)
Cane Sugar Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Sugar Production	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,260			2,000	(1000 MT)
Raw Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	(1000

										MT)
Total Imports	5	5	5	5	5	5			5	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,610	2,610	2,770			2,735	(1000 MT)
Raw Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	5	5	5	10	10	40			40	(1000 MT)
Total Exports	5	5	5	10	10	40			40	(1000 MT)
Human Dom. Consumption	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			2,000	(1000 MT)
Other Disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Use	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000			2,000	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	505	505	505	600	600	730			695	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,610	2,610	2,770			2,735	(1000 MT)

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